M'KINLEY ON THE ELECTION

The President Speaks at the Union League Banquet in Philadelphia.

FEATURES OF INTEREST

Mr. McKinley Pays a Glowing Tribute to All Who Helped the Republican Party to Win-The Assistance of Honest Men of the Party of Opposition Appreciated-Things That Are Settled.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Nov. 25 .- President Mc-Kinley for the fourth time since he has been president was the guest last night of the Union League of this city. He arrived at Broad street station, accompanied by the members of his cabinet, president and Governor Roosevelt rewith the exception of Secretary Root, on a special train at 3,30 p. m. The station and the streets leading to it were crowded with people desirous of seeing the president. As he passed New York. from the train to his carriage leaning on the arm of President Joseph G. Darlington, of the Union League, he was greeted with cheers. At the Fifteenth street entrance to the station carriages were in waiting and the presidential party was sented.

cavalry in their red dress uniforms formed the escore of the party to the house of Mr. Edward E. Storesbury, Twentieth and Walnut streets, the route taken being south on Broad street to Spruce, thence went to Fifteenth, to Chestnut, east thence to Tenth, south to Walnut and west to Twentieth, the home of Mr. Stotesbury. All along the line of march crowds has gathered and they received the president enthusiastically.

The president occupied the middle seat of the long table in the Union League banquet room, back of him being a bust of General Grant. Above the bust was a portrait of the same general, draped with the Stars and Stripes. To the right of President Mc-Kinley sat Harry S. West, Vice President-elect Roosevelt, L. G. Gage, E. T. Stotesbury, J. W. Griggs, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Long, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker, Stuart Patterson, Senator Sewell, Major E. N. Benson, William Sellers and John Wanamaker. To the left of the president sat President Darlington, of the Union League, John Hay, Gov-ernor Stone, Charles A. Pugh, Charles Emory Smith, Charles S. Forsyth, E. A. Hitchcock, Dimner Beeber, Secretary Wilson, Senator Wolcott, Clement A. Griscom, Silas W. Petit, Secretary Cortelyou, James Milliken, Abraham Barker and Clarence H. Clark.

The President's Address. Mr. Darlington introduced the presi-

tlent, who said: Gentlemen of the Union League: An after dinner speech is to me always a difficult per formance; an after-election speech after dinner is still a more difficult task, and I shall do little more than make acknowledgement to this patriotic association for its unceasing loyalty to the government, for the carnest support it has give to the present administration in the trying year through which it has passed, and express my sincere thanks for the great bener that this meeting and demonstration brings to me, which should be shared by my distinguished associate on the national ticket, the vice-president-elect, as well as those connected with me in the con-

duct of public affairs.

We are always in danger of exaggeration occasion of exultation over a political victory, and while the result is mainly due to the efforts of our splendid party, there is sometimes a tendency to give too little credit to other forces, which, silent though they may have been, were none the less potential. We must not withhold generous acknowledgement from that great bedof our citizens who, belonging to another party pwerfully assisted in the achievement of the sult which you celebrate tonight; nor from that other large body, former members of our ow party, who with honesty of purpose separate from us a few years ago on financial issues, have now returned and are home again to stay. N. is any accounting for the victory either ju-or accurate which leaves out of the calculation the almost unbroken column of labor, engage in mechanics and agriculture, which rejected th false dectrine of class distinction as leaving t place in the republic, and which rebuked thoteachings which would destroy the faith of American manhood in American character and

American institutions.

The business men in every part of the country. typified by this great organization, were mighty factor in the recent contest. And may w not also ascribe much to the influence of the home, with its afaliations? In any previous ele-tion was it greater, or in any did the counselof the fireside determine more largely the

Nothing in government can be more impressithan a pational election, where the people dele-gate their power and invest their constitutions agents with authority to execute their behest The very character of the transaction clothes with solemnity. It is serious business. Its issue are always momentous. What a lesson in mment it teaches! Sixteen million voter. on the same day, throughout every section of the United States, depositing their mandate and re-cording their will! Done by the people in their own communities, in the very presincts of home, under the supervision of their own fellor citizens and chosen officials, and, to insure it freedom and independence, the ballot a secre-one! God forbade that any citizen selected to that sacred trust should ever attempt to diver the will of the sovereign people, or tamper with the sanctity of their hallots. Some disappointments follow all elections, but

all men rejoice when an election is so decisive as to admit of neither dispute nor contest. The value of a national victory can only be right easured and appreciated by what it averts a cell as by what it accomplishes. It is fortunat or the party in power if it understands the tru meaning of the result. Those charged by th ecople with administration and legislation an equired to interpret as well as to execute the public will, and its rightful interpretation esential to its faithful execution

Things That Are Settled.

We cannot overestimate the great importance and the far-reaching consequences of the clostorate contest which ended on the 6th of Novem ber. It has to me no personal phase. It is not the triumph of an individual, nor altogether of a party, but an emphatic declaration by the peo-ple of what they believe and would have maintained in government. A great variety of sub-jects was presented and discussed in the progress of the campaign. We may differ as to the extent of the influence of the several issues involved, but we gre all agreed as to certain things which it settled. It records the unquestioned enforcement of the gold standard, industrial independence, broader markets, commercial expansion, reciprocal trade, the open door in China, the inviolability of public faith, the interestings and authority of the indicater and dependence and authority of the judiciary and peace and beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines. American credit tensins unimpaired, the American name unim-peached, the honor of American arms insulfed and the obligations of a righteous war and treaty of peace unrepudiated.

The Republican party has placed upon it tre-mendous responsibilities. No party could ask for a higher expression of confidence; it is a great thing to have this confidence; it will be a greater thing to deserve and hold it. To this party are committed new and grave problems. They are too exalted for partisanship. The task for settlement is for the whole American people.

Who will say they are unequal to it? Liberty has not lost, but gained in strength. The structure of the fathers stands secure upon he foundation on which they raised it, and is today, as it has been in the years past, and as it will be in the years to come, the "govern-ment of the people, by the people and for the

worle." Be not disturbed; there is no danger from empire; there is no fear for the republic.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKinley's address, Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Wolcott and Senator Lodge made speeches.

Charles Emory Smith followed Senator Wolcott in a brief speech, after which the banquetters adjourned to the reception room, from where the ceived them. President McKinley and the members of his cabinet left a few minutes after midnight for Washington, Governor Roosevelt returning to

THE CONDITION OF PORTO RICO

The First Troop Philadelphia City | Commissioner Elliott's Report Shows a Complicated Situation on the Island.

> By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 25.-The commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico, William H. Elliott, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says much expert manipulation as well as detective ingenuity will be needed to untangle the mass of cross titles, duplication and lapping of grants and concessions and unauthorized occupation of public lands that have grown with the centuries of rule in the interest of the favored few. The archives of the island were found in disordered condition.

Many records of cases never have been closed and are mixed with those disposed of. Re-arrangement and classincation are necessary prior to investigation. During the early history of Porto Rico the governors and captain generals held or assumed the right to make grant of lands. Guarantees appropriating land in excess of their riginal boundaries and their succes sors claim ownership. Many grants were abandoned. In numerous instances intruders took possession. Prior to American occupation the Spanish government ordered a careful listing of the real property in each municipality, but either because of the expense or for political reasons failed to execute the work. This listing, according to the commissioner, must be accomplished before the numerous

questions of ownership can be definitely determined. The first great crying need of Ports Rico, the report says, is good roads At the time of the American occupation there was one really good road, that from San Juan to Ponce, and most of the island practically remains with out other means of reaching a markor communication between towns that over dilapidated and dangerous trails often impassable for days, as al

streams there are torrentlal.

The productiveness of the soil is a great and the necessities for existence so inexpensive that people can and do live and multiply in mountain districts. but remain forever poor and ignorant. Permanent roads, it is predicted will work out the sadly needed reforms in ducation. The commissioner proposes to suggest to the legislature that a loan be floated large enough to build the most needed roads at once. The report of the president superior of the board of health of Porto Rico says the number of true lepers on the island probably does not exceed one hundred and it is confidently believed that the disease can be totally exterminated in a few years by careful segregation of very case as it is discovered.

STEAMER STRANDED.

The Margaret Jones Lies Well Upon the Beach Near Ocean City. Md.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press, Lewes, Del., Nov. 25 .- The British steamer Margaret Jones, Captain Williams, in ballest, from Malta for Delaware Breakwater for orders, etranded at 3 o'clock this morning directly onposite the island of Wight life saving station near Ocean City, Md. She was immediately discovered by the lifesavers who manned their surf hoat and went to her assistance. The steam er is well up on the beach about fifty yards from low water mark. She is lying easy in a moderate sea and perfectly tight. The captain and crew of 22 men refuse to leave the steamer so the life-savers returned to shore

with dispatches from the captain. Three tugs are now close by and will endeavor to draw the vessel into deep water. It is not likely the steamer can be floated on to-night's high water. It will no doubt take several tides to float her. The Margaret Jones is owned by the Margaret Jones Steamship Co., of Cardiff. She is consigned to Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia. The vessel is 306 feet long and of 1,842 net tons burden. She was built in

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Nov. 25. Arrived—La Loraine Havre; Minneapolis, London, Sailed: Amster date. Boulogue and Botterdam. Queenstow Sailed: Etroria (from Liverpool), New York.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER

Gondition of the Gurrency for the Year That Ended October 31, 1900.

RESOURCES OF

The 3,871 Institutions in the Country Show Aggregate Receipts of \$5,048,138,499.29 - Amendments Laws Are Suggested.

Washington, Nov. 25.-The annual report of Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1900, has been prepared for transmission to congress. The report starts with a summary of the reports made during the year by the national banks in response to the call of the comptroller, which shows the aggregate resources of the 3.871 national banks reporting on Sept. 5, 1900. to be \$5,048,138,499,29. Between the September call of 1899 and 1900 loans and discounts increased \$170,008,391.46. The loans and discounts on Sept. 5, 1900, were \$2,686,759,642.57, and individual deposits were \$2,508,248,557.52. The capital stock of national banks reporting on Sept. 5 was \$630,299,030.

In the review of the operations of national banks under the currency act of March 14, 1966, the report shows that out of approximately one thousand informal applications for authority to organize national banks, filed in anticipation of and as a result of the law. 509 have been made formal and have been approved by the comptroller between March 14 and Oct. 21, 1900. From the 509 formal applications came 348 actual organizations of banks between March 14 and Oct. 31, Of these 343 banks actually organized, 249 were banks of less than \$50,000 capital, renresenting a total capitalization of \$6,-575,000, and 99 were banks which could have been organized under the old law with an individual capital of \$50,000 or over, representing a total capitalization of \$10,000,000. The bonds deposited to secure circulation by these new institotions between March 14 and Oct, 31 was \$5,348,200, or only about 30 per cent. of the maximum which might have

been deposited. The total increase in the circulation secured by government bonds of all national banks in the system since March 14, 1900, has been \$82,454,270. The total outstanding circulation on Oct. was \$221 612 268 of which \$25 784,201 is secured by lawful money and s in process of retirement. The total bond-secured circulation on Oct. 31,

1900, was \$298,829,064. On Oct. 31, 1900, there were 3,935 national banks in operation, with a combined capital of \$632,502,395. The combined resources of the national banks being over \$5,000,000,000 is greater than at any time heretofore.

Amendments Suggested.

In complying with the requirement: of section 333, providing that the comptroller shall suggest amendments for he improvement of the banking law, he first calls attention to the fact that under section 1 of the act of July 12, 882, under which extensions of nuional bank charters may be granted by the comptroller, he is limited by the ct to one extension of twenty years' duration. Under this section the charters of 1,787 national banks were exended for a term of twenty years from the date of expiration of their first charter. The first of the extended charters will expire on July 14, 1902, and the others will follow in due course. The comptroller then says:

Without additional legislation authorizing farther extension, a bank desiring to continu in business under the national system whos orporate existence has been once extended will compelled to go into liquidation at the pitation of the period of its extension and reorganize as a new association. This course will ender necessary the complete winding up of the affairs of the retiring bank, the expirement its circulation, the withdrawal of its bonds and the issuing of a new certificate of authority the comptroller, with a distinctively no title and charter number, as is at present case with an entirely new organization. While the reorganized association might continue to be in all respects the same bank, with practically same stockholders, directors, and officers he legislation hereinafter recommended would render unnecessary these steps, which would be attended with inconvenience both to the business public and the bank, I therefore respectfully recommend an amendment of section 1 of the act of July 12, 1882, authorizing the controller of the act. comptroller of the currency to extend for a further period of twenty years, under the condiharter of such expiring association as may desize to continue in the national banking system.

Restrictions Upon Loans to Bank

Officers. The most important recommendation made by the comptroller, and that which is the chief feature of the report, is one for additional restrictions upon loans to directors and executive officers of banks. The comptroller states that the large percentage of bank failures attributable to excessive loans to directors and officers, which amounted to 62 failures, or 17 per cent. of the total failures of national banks, led him to a careful investigation as to all directors' loans now outstanding in the national banks of the country. This investigation showed that June 29, 1900, the date of the comptroller's call for a statement of condition from the national banks, of 28,709 directors of national banks in the country 18,534 were directly or indirectly indebted to national banks under their management.

aggregate sum owed by these 18,534 borrowing directors and 2,279 officers and employes who were not directors was \$202,287,441. As the capital stock of the national banks of the country on June 29 was \$631,536,461, at follows that the direct and indirect liability of directors and officers amounted to 32.55 per cent, or about one-third the capital. These direct and indirect liabilities of directors and

officers to banks under their management amounted to 7.75 per cent, of the total loans and discounts of the na-The comptroller aptional system. proves the bill introduced at the las ession of congress by Hon. Marriott Brosius, chairman of the committee on banking and currency. This bill has been drawn so as to insure a greater degree of safety in loans to directors and officers with what is believed to be a minimum of inconvenito such officers consistent with the safety of such transactions.

The text of this bill is printed in the report. In substance, it provides that no national bank shall loan to its officers or employes until the proposition for the loan shall have been submitted in writing to the directors or executive committee of the bank and approved by the majority of them. A fine is fixed for infractions of this section. It provides that at any regular meeting the directors of a national bank may fix by resolution the limit of credit which and Improvements to the Banking shall be extended to any director. Within the limit of credit thus fixed the executive officers, in their discretion, may loan to directors without other action by the board. Unless the limit of credit has been thus fixed an application for a loan by a director must be in writing, approved by two other directors. Such a loan may be made by an executive officer, but must be brought to the attention of the board of directors at its next meeting for purposes of record. A penalty is provided for violation of this section.

Other Recommendations. The comptroller repeats the recommendation made by his predecessors that the present law should be amended as to provide fixed salaries for bank examiners, to be paid from a fund collected from the banks, to take the place of the fee system now in force. The amount allowed an examiner for the examination of smaller banks is not sufficient to compensate him for the time necessary in many cases for an extended examination. The present system encourages, to too great an extent, superficiality in examinations, and interferes greatly with the proper and wise apportionment of time of examiners among the different banks.

Among other recommendations, the emptroller strongly urges laws regulating international and intercolonial banking as distinguished from domestic banking, and prints in an appendix the result of investigations into banking conditions in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

CAPOTE IS PRESIDENT.

Cuban Constitutional Convention at Havana Has Effected a Permanent Organization-The Republicans Win.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Hayana, Nov. 25 .- The Constitutional onvention vesterday adopted the report of the committee en rules, and effected a permanent organization, Mendez Capote, who was secretary of state in General Brooke's cabinet, was This is a victory for the Republicans over the Nationalists, or Government party. The vote was a surerise to the Nationalists, who supported Eduardo Tamayo, the candidate of the Indepencients of Santiago.

Senor Capote received an enthusiastle greeting when he took the pletform, Senor Librente, the temporary chairman, complimented the delegares on their selection, and proposed cheers for the convention which represented free Cuba.

Senor Capote said every delegat must work faithfully to adopt a constitution, and he had no doubt of sucess. Ruis Rivera and Schor Liorente were elected vice-presidents, and Seners Zavas and Villoundes secretaries.

Ruis Rivera introduced a resolution of thanks to General Leg, who, he said, always had been a loyal and consistent friend of Cuba, and had helped to feed the starving while the Cubans were fighting for independence. He invited General Lee to visit Cuba again when independence is obtained. Senor Liorente said Cuba was in

better condition now, although the situation was somewhat mixed, than when Spain governed the island.

FREIGHT CONDUCTOR KILLED AND CREMATED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press, Buffalo, Nov. 25.-George Sutter, a New York entral treight conductor, was killed at Depew ast night in the wreck of his caboose, which as crushed by a freight train, which to Sutter's train was standing on a track in ont of the Denew station when a heavy freight in drawn by two engines eame upon it the rear, crushing the caboose and two freight rs, which subsequently burned,

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL DEDICATED

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Woodbine, N. J., Nov. 25.—The new Baron Di Hirsch agricultural and industrial school buildng, located here, was dedicated today, many reminent Hebrews of Philadelphia and New York being present at the ceremonies. The school, the aim of which is the training of Jewish young men and women to become pracical and intelligent farmers and assistants in iairy, poultry, horticultural and other farming ents, is a part of the agricultural plan established here same years ago by the late Baron Maurice De Hirsch and operated under the rection of an American board of trustees.

STABBED A MILLIONAIRE

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press Minneapolis, Nov. 25,-Leonard Day, a young tionaire society man of this city, was stabbed death in a quarrel at 2 o'clock this mornin the billiard room of the West hotel. Hamilton, a newspaper man, is under arrest harged with having done the stabling. The sen, with others, had been drinking to a coniderable extent before the quarrel arose. Hamlton came here last spring and has sin employed as sporting reporter on one of the local

WILSON'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 25 .- The condition of Hon George W. Wilson, commissioner of internal revenue, is very critical tonight. He is weaker than on yesterday, but still retains consciousness. Mrs. Wilson, who was absent from the city when the commissioner was stricken, has returned to the city with her daughter.

TO INCREASE THE ARMY

It is Probable That Thirty-Three Thousand Men Will Be Required to Fill Existing Vacancies.

RECRUITING EASY

Officers Have Thus Far Been Able to Pick Out Men of High Standard. The Department Expects That Many of the Soldiers Will Re-Enlist at the Expiration of Their

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 25 .- In view of the probable call upon the war department to make a sudden increase in the en listed strength of the army, after the regular force has been discharged, it is a matter of considerable interest to see what may be done by various recruiting offices toward building up the new regiments, when the number and strength of these is determined by the passage of the army reorganization bill. It is said at the war department that for several months past the chief trouble has been to keep from over-recruiting the regular regiments now in the service. In spite of the fact that active war can hardly be said to exist, even in the Philippines, there has been strong pressure for enlistment, and the recruiting officers, it is stated, have been able to pick and choose men of a very high standard of excellence, owing to the large number of applicants. The department counts with considerable confidence on the re-enlistment of a large number of the men whose terms of service will expire on June 30, 1901. the same time, if the army reorganization bill provides for a permanent force of sixty thousand men or over, and it is not thought likely that it will fall below this figure, there will be 33,000 men to enlist between the date of the passage of the bill and the discharge of the present regulars on the 30th of June. The chief recruiting officer of the department, Major John- and Renovo and the timber is expected son, says that it is impossible to make any predictions as to the speed with which the recruiting can be carried on, but that it will depend largely upon the number of officers that the department can detail for recruiting duty. When the Spanish-American war was officially declared to be ended and the discharge of the volunteers rendered the recruiting of fresh regiments imadded to the regular establishment in will be shipped to southern points. The the space of about six weeks, in spite Consolidated Coal company has arof the fact that volunteer officers at ranged for every boat in port, thirty that time were recruiting all over the five in number, to go our on this rise elected president by a vote of 17 to 11 | country to fill up the volunteer regi- and the boats coming up with empties ments. The first regiments enlisted for will be returned as rapidly as possible the regular service were recruited, until the 20,000,000 bushels now loaded equipped and drilled, and ready for transportation on an average of fortyfour days each, more than ten days quicker than the average for the regiments enlisted at the beginning of the Spanish war.

LEHIGH VALLEY MEN GAIN CONCESSIONS

Increased Wages for Brakemen and Extra Time Allowance for All Hands-Report of Committee.

by Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 25 .- The grievances of the brotherhood men employed on the Lehigh Valley railroad have at last, it is believed, been settled. the conference held at Bethlehem, Saturday, between the officials of the road and a committee composed of twentyeight employes, representing the federated brotherhoods, a new wage scale was agreed upon.

The brakemen employed on freight and coal trains on branches of the road will receive an increase of from 10 to 25 per cent, in wages. Engineers will also be allowed extra time for housing their engines. Heretofore the men have complained that they have not been treated fairly in the matter of extra time. Under the new wags schedule all extra time will be paid

The representatives of the brother hoods from this section who attended the conference made a report to a largely attended mesting of railroaders held in this city this afternoon. There was considerable discussion over the report.

The delegates to the convention said all the demands asked for had not been granted, but many concessions had been made, and the committee was satisfied that the agreement reached was a satisfactory one and should be so viewed by the employes.

BATTLE AT BUGASON

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Manila, Nov. 25.—Particulars have just been received from Hoilo of the battle, Oct. 30, at Bogason, Island of Panay, when 200 belomen and of riflemen attacked the Americans, who lost three killed, Lieutenant H. M. Keents, Sergeant Ritchen and Corporal Buns, all of Company F. Forty-fourth infantry. It appears that Corporal Burns was belocd while reconneitering and Lieuterant Koontz and Sergeant Kitchen were pierced spears while going to relieve an outpost. When the garrison in force attacked the rebelforty-nine of the latter were killed. the other parties of attacking natives made much of a stand, and the insurgents lest 103 killed all

IN HONOR OF HEROES.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Nov. 25.-With special memorial services at St. Luke's Episcopal church, and an oration by State Treasurer Barnett, colonel of the Tenth regiment at the armory, the Third regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, ded-leated a tablet today in honor of the members bers of the regiment who died during the war with Spain. The memorial slab bears tifteen

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today.

General-President McKinley's Address at the Union League Ramquet, Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Latin-American Congress Favors Arbitration,

RAIN: COLDER.

- Plan to Increase the Army, General-Carbondale Department.
- Saturday's Poot Ball Ga Local-Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ciffin on Scran-
- ton's Moral Tone. Trial List for December Quarter Sessions
- Editorial. News and Commert.
- Local-Reasons for Present High Plates of
- Sewer Estimates.
 Mention of Some Men of the Hour. Local-West Scranton and Subarban,
- General-Northeastern Pentsylvania News. Local-Trial List for December Quarter Sessions (Concluded). Industrial Gleanings.

FLOODS EXPECTED TO REVIVE BUSINESS

The Susquehanna and Ohio Rivers Will Float Lumber and Coal to Market.

Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 25,--1t has en raining all along the watershed West branch of the Susquehanna river for the past forty-eight hours and the prospects for a freshet are very bright. A freshet is most devoutly hoped for by the lumbermen here as there has been no flood the entire season on which the 100,000,000 feet or so of logs could be floated to the booms here, a thing unprecedented in the history of the stream.

Reports from Clearfield, the point from which estimates of the height of the water here are based, showed a three and a half foot rise there and still raining.

The prospects are that there will be twelve-foot flood here before the storm ceases. This is what is considered a good logging flood and it will bring in all the back timber. No damage can be done by such water but it will prove a great boon. Between twenty-five and thirty mill-

ion logs is stranded between this city to arrive here by the middle of this week. All the mills in the city will immediately start in an effort to saw logs before a freeze up occurs. The balance of the timber will be held by a recently constructed boom at Curwensville and large number of logs will be banked.

Pittsburg. Nov. 25.-The Ohio river at the dam tonight is 8.4 feet and rising rapidly. By tomorrow 14 feet or more are on their way south. The engineers strike, so far as the Consolidated Coal company is concerned, is settled, number of the strikers conferred with company officials and after much talk the men were granted the scale but recognition of the union was refused. The officials say enough men have agreed to equip all the boats with full crews. The scale agreed upon alls for \$100 between Pittsburg and ouisville and \$125 if the trip extends below that point.

CONDITION OF THE CZAR.

Emperor Nicholas Yesterday Passed a Quiet Day.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Berlin, Nov. 25.-The following special dispatch, dated St. Petersburg, November 25, 3.49 a. m., has been re

celved here: "It is persistently rumored in St Petersburg that the condition of Emperor Nicholas is critical. Well inthan the czar's physicians have publicly admitted. A fatal issue is now gravely feared."

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25,-The following butletin was issued this morning at Livadia: "The czar passed a quiet day vester-

day. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon his temperature rose to 103, the pulse being 88. At 9 o'clock in the evening the temperature was 102.2 and the pulse 80.

"His majesty slept well during the night. This morning his general condition and strength are satisfactory. Temperature, 99.5; pulse, 75. No complications whatever have been ob-

London, Nov. 26.-While the latest ulletin regarding the czar's condition s much less favorable than its predeessors, there is nothing as yet to confirm alarming rumors.

Queen Victoria daily receives a tele gram from the exarina, and it is understood that no exceptional anxiety is yet displayed. According to the Mosrow correspondent of the Daily Express, an examination of water taken from the well used for drinking purposes at Livadia proved the presence of typhold germs. An Odessa dispatch to the Daily News, dated Thursday,

"Reports for the last two days indicates serious decline in the strength of the czar."

says:

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Nov. 25. -The annual sermon to the Pennsylvania society of this city was preached by the chaptain of the secrety, the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, this afternoon, Bishop Potter is president of the Pennsylvania society and Andrew Carnegie one of the vice presidents.

MARSHAL OLIVER DEAD.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Annapolis, Nov. 25 .- Marshal Oliver, a profes sor in the navy, residence at the naval academy, died very suddenly here this atternoon of apop-

ARBITRATION IS APPROVED

Almost Unanimously Adopted by the Latin-American Congress at Madrid.

CHILI ALONE HOLDS OUT

A Significant Alignment of the South American Republics That Will Probably Be Useful in Preserving Peace in the Country-Argentine and Brazil Alarmed at Chili's Way Preparations.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 25 .- Dispatches from Madrid received in official diplomatic quarters here make the first announcement that in the debates before th Latin-American congress, whose sessions have just been concluded, the principle of compulsory arbitration urged by the Peruvian delegate has been approved by almost unanimous vote. Chile alone holding out and proesting against the action taken. The division not only favors compulsory arbitration in disputes between the American republics, but also provides that guarantees shall be given for the faithful performance of the conclusions reached by the arbitration tribu-

Aside from the immediate question nvolved, the decision of the congress is regarded in South American quarers as significant of the alignment of he southern republics on the increasing differences which have arisen of late and which are threatening to bring about a general crisis involving most if not all of the South American countries. Severa events have occurred recently indicating a widespread move-Peru has been making desperment. ate efforts to regain her provinces of Tacna and Arica, which are a sort of border hostage held for the last ten years by Chile. Bolivia is involved in the same controversy, as she has lost her sea coast to Chile and is now seeking to save a part of it. The latter question was recently brought to a direct issue by the presentation of a demand from Chile, generally construed as an ultimatum, requiring Boivia publicly to acknowledge by treaty the sovereignty of Chile over the seacoast in question. About a month ago Chile adopted the compulsory military system, under which every male citizen on reaching the age of 19 years must serve as a soldier. This has caused widespread concern in South America and has led other countries to take steps toward similar military equipment. Ecuador has declared its purcose of adopting a system like that of hile and Peru, which now has only two thousand soldiers, and taken steps to have a general enlistment in its national guard.

Concern of Argentine.

But the chief concern has been expressed in Argentine and Brazil, as it is the feeling in those countries that the powerful armament of Chile are not required against such enfeebled states as Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and the other northern republies, but will be used against Chile's more powerful neighbors in the south. Argentine and Chile are separated by a long boundary line which is now in dispute. The boundary frequently has threatened an armed conflict and each country has been steadily increasing its armament, land and naval. It is estimated by one of the prominent observers in Washington that each country has spent bout \$50,000,000 on armament during the last ten years. Brazil recently has been brought into the alignment by a cordial restoration of good feeling with Argentine. For a time they were opposed over a boundary contest, but by the arbitration of the United States formed people here declare that the the award was made in favor of Bradisease has made far greater progress | zil, and Argentine has heartly accepted this result. The presidents of Brazil and Argentine have exchanged visits, and during the stay of President Campos Salles at Buenos Ayres recently consideration was given to united action on some of these pending South

American controversies The several movements have had the general effect of establishing a nommon basis between Bolivia, Peru, Argentine and Brazil. While there is no suggestion thus far that these united republies would use force against Chile yet it is appreciated that the present situation may lead to serious results. The Chilean army is directed by able German officers, the commander being General Koener, a German officer, who was placed at the head of the army about ten years ago. Some forty other foreign officers, chiefly German, also occupy leading places on the staff and

STATE OF THE COAL TRADE.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philiadelphia, Nov. %.—The Ledger, in its eval article tomorrow will say: "The authoritie veri trade is in very active condition. Nearly every small dispute left over after the close of the trike has been satisfactorily adjusted, and there s very active working on full time at the mines. A tew collieries are hampered by the short water supply, which enforces filleness, but otherwise the output is as large as possible and the railroads, are doing their utmost to move the coal to market. The weather during the past week has been so mild that it has rather interfered with ordering as consumption for domestic uses con-tinues light on the scaboard. The colder weather and shows in the west bace, however, stimulated the demand and the first actual cold spell here will have similar result. A busy season till the close of the year is anticipated.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 25 .- Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Eastern Pennsyl-vania-Rain Menday, possibly turning into snow in northern portion; colder in afterneon or evening. Tuesday, inc; northwesterly gales Monday, shifting to northwesterly by evening.

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